An Analysis of Code Mixing in Indonesian Movie Cek Toko Sebelah

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Abstract

In using the language, people have a variety of style, one of them is code mixing. Indonesian-English code mixing often uses by teenagers because of influence of popular movie like Cek Toko Sebelah that contain code mixing. The teenagers who watched this movie may be exposed to every aspect presented in the movie, including language use along with code-mixing phenomenon in it. Thus, it is significant to investigate the use of code mixing in this movie. The aim of this study is to find out the types of code mixing that are used in Cek Toko Sebelah movie and also to figure out the type of code mixing that is most frequently used in Cek Toko Sebelah movie. This study used qualitative method. In collecting the data, the writer used observation sheet and classified the data into 3 types of code mixing based on Muysken’s (2000) theory. The result of this study showed that 32 data or (63%) are categorized as insertion, 19 data or (37%) are categorized as alternation and no data of congruent lexicalization. The most frequently used type of code mixing in Cek Toko Sebelah movie was insertion.

Keywords: Code Mixing, Types of Code Mixing, Movie.

1. INTRODUCTION

Code mixing is a situation when people mix more than one language in sentence or conversation. According to Muysken (2000, p.1), code mixing is the use of lexical items and grammatical features between two languages that appear in one sentence. In a bilingual or multilingual society, code mixing is likely to happen. Code mixing phenomenon occurs because each speaker has different language background.

There have been many studies conducted to look at code mixing. For example, Muljayati (2017, p. 60) in her study of code mixing in Just Alvin show at Metro TV identify 562 code mixing contexts that occurred. This includes type of code mixing of insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. Muljayati found that code mixing type of insertion is dominated by 348 speech (61.92%), followed by 203 speech of alternation (36.12%) and 11 speech of congruent lexicalization (1.96%). This previous study shows the speakers do insertion in mixed speech followed by alternation. While congruent lexicalization is the least occurs in conversation. Another study by Aziz, Achmad & Fadlun (2019) who study in the
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Aplaus magazine reveal that not all of three types of code mixing by Musyken (2000) were applicable in the Aplaus magazine, there are found 36 instances or about 76.6 % for insertion, 11 instances or about 23.4 % for alternation, and no case of congruent lexicalization. In this study shows the dominant type of code mixing used in the Aplaus magazine is also insertion.

The phenomenon of code mixing can be found not only in magazine, novel, newspaper, radio broadcast, social media but also in movie. It is an interesting phenomenon in Indonesia today particularly the use of Indonesian-English code mixing in the movies. Movies nowadays are not only created as media to entertain people but also to deliver messages. The messages deliver by the medium of language. In using the language, people have a variety of style, one of them is code mixing. Code mixing also often uses by teenagers. They tend to mix languages between Indonesian and English. One of the causes making teenagers tend to mix languages is the influence of movies, especially popular movies that contain code mixing in it, so that the movies have an impact on language use. Cek Toko Sebelah can be categorized as a popular movie because it was watched by many people including teenagers. The teenagers who watched this movie may be exposed to every aspect presented in this movie, including language use along with code-mixing phenomenon in it. Thus, it is significant to investigate the use of code mixing in this movie.

Cek Toko Sebelah is the Indonesian comedy-drama film produced by Starvision Plus, released on 28 December 2016, written and directed by Ernest Prakasa. This movie won several awards, namely, The Most Favorite Movie in Indonesian Movie Actors Award, Commendable Movie and Commendable Screenwriter in Festival Film Bandung, and Best Screenwriter in Festival Film Indonesia.

The instance of code mixing found in Cek Toko Sebelah movie is “Mbak Yu, ga semua yang ngetrend kamu bikin nastar”. In this dialogue code mixing used is the English word “trend” after Indonesian prefix of “nge-” and is inserted in the middle of dialogue. Another example of code-mixing dialogue in Cek Toko Sebelah movie is “Udah, kamu pesen dulu, lunch is almost over”. In this movie, code mixing not only occurs in a word level but also occurs in clause level such as “lunch is almost over”. Therefore, the current study investigates the use of code mixing in Cek Toko Sebelah movie.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Language and Society

Language is a system of signs which people use to communicate with others Nordquist (2017). It is an essential factor in communicating and sharing with others without having difficulties. Communication can be defined as the process of transmitting information and common understanding from one person to another, Keyton (2011). Besides, Giyoto (2013, p. 9) states that variety of language and social differences have direct connection. Holmes (2013, p. 131) also adds that people often use a language to signal their membership of particular groups and to construct different aspects of their social identity. It means language and society influence each other.

2.1 Bilingualism

People who speak more than one language are known as bilingual or multilingual society. Valdez & Figueora as cited in Gottardo & Grant (2008, p. 1)
define bilingualism in a simple form as knowing two languages. Bhatia (2017, p. 2-3) states that bilingualism happens after a long-life process, thus, defining and describing bilingualism is not as simple as we think. She adds that based on Chomskyan research, bilingualism is having equal competence and performance in both first language and second language. This point of view can be categorized as a “maximal” bilingualism. However, a true bilingualism does rarely exist (Gottardo & Grant, 2008, p. 1). Grosjean as cited in Maftoon & Shakibafar (2011, p. 84) also states that it is a rare phenomenon to find a person who has the same proficiency in both languages. For him, a person who is considered as a real bilingual has proficiency in both languages well. Therefore, Baker (2001, p. 16) assumes that it is hard to be understood and defines who can actually be said to be bilingual. In short, from the above discussion, it can be concluded that person who is able to understand two languages, regardless of the proficiency level, can be labeled as a bilingual.

2.2 Code Mixing

Wardaugh and Fuller (2015, p. 96) state that code mixing is known as a process of mixing or switching from one code into another code that happened in conversation. They add that code mixing can even happen in very short utterances. According to Ho (2007, p. 2), code-mixing refers to any admixture of linguistic elements of two or more language systems in the same utterance at various levels: phonological, lexical, grammatical and orthographical. Ho (2007, p.1) also defines code-mixing as the change of one language to another within the same utterance either in oral or written. Code mixing also can be defined as appearing lexical and grammatical features from two languages in one sentence (Muysken, 2000, p.1).

According to Muysken (2000, p. 1), there are three main types of code-mixing patterns which may be found in bilingual speech communities: insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. A pattern usually dominates, but it does not necessarily exclude other patterns. Insertion is the process of code mixing is conceived as something akin to borrowing and insertion of another lexical or phrasal category into a given structure. In code-mixing, insertion of language elements occurs. The inserted element is called constituent. A constituent is a syntactic unit that can be either lexical or phrase. The insertion of a single element in a sentence is called well-defined insertion. While there are two code-mixed elements are found in a sentence, it is called adjacency principle. In insertion, the switched elements tend to be content words rather than function words, like nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Another diagnostic feature of insertion is morphological integration which particularly strikes in the case of verbs and quantifiers.

Alteration explained by Muysken (2000, p. 96) as the most common code-mixing strategy, which two languages present in clause forms but are relatively separated. The term alteration is used by Muysken to substitute code-switching. In alteration, there are several switches of constituents in one utterance because the speakers simultaneously switch language. The insertion can occur when the constituent is initiated and followed by elements of another language and the element is structurally connected. On the contrary, if alteration is the constraint of mixing in terms of compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the mix point, and clause. The alternation can be marked with discourse particles, interjections, adverbs and adverbial modifications. In some cases, the alternation code mix involves adverbial modification, i.e. the use of foreign adverbs or adverbial phrases. Another feature of alteration is not only to be found at the internal level
of the sentence but also embedded in discourse. If in an utterance there is a mixed clause beginning with language A, then language B is used as the following clause.

In congruent lexicalization, Muysken (2000, p. 1) says that the grammatical structure is shared by languages A and B, and words from both languages A and B are inserted more or less randomly. It is also the dialect’s influence in language usage. Congruent lexicalization most often takes place in the mixing of dialects and between language that are structurally close to each other.

2.3 Movie

In this modern era, film simulates experiences which convey ideas, history, perceptions, feelings, beauty or atmosphere. Many experts define movie or film in different ways. Tickton (1970, p. 218) states that film is the motion pictures taken in rapid succession. Lonorogen (1984, p.7) define movie as a photographic process which involves the effect of light and chemical on sensitive paper. In addition, motion picture is a series of filmed images viewed in sufficiently rapid succession to create the illusion of motion and continuity (Merriam-Webster.com, 2019).

3. RESEARCH DESIGN

The study of code mixing in Indonesian movie Cek Toko Sebelah uses descriptive qualitative approach. The writer applies qualitative because the data are analyzed in depth and then describe the findings is to answer the research question that is the type of Indonesian-English code mixing from Cek Toko Sebelah movie based on Muysken’s (2000) theory and the most frequently used type of code mixing. In this study, the data source is Cek Toko Sebelah movie. The data of this research is obtained from dialogue conversations in Cek Toko Sebelah movie. Moreover, the kind of data in this research is code mixing that are used in Cek Toko Sebelah movie. In addition, the writer investigates of the Indonesian-English code mixing in Cek Toko Sebelah movie.

In collecting the data needed, the writer watches the movie. This phase technique is needed to know the dialogues of code mixing available in the movie. Then, after watching the movie, the writer will transcribe the dialogues that contain code mixing. Lastly, the data collected will be classified in the type of code mixing based on Muysken’s categories. In this study, the writer uses technique of data analysis based on Miles, Huberman and Saldaña (2014, p. 8-10) which involves three steps; data condensation, data display, drawing and verifying conclusions.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

This study was conducted to investigate the types of code mixing that are used in Cek Toko Sebelah movie. The result of the study proved that there is code mixing occurred in Cek Toko Sebelah movie. From three types of code mixing proposed by Muysken (2000), there are only two types that occur, which are insertion and alternation. If we compare, the use of insertion is higher than alternation. However, code mixing type of congruent lexicalization is not occurred in Cek Toko Sebelah movie.

The writer found 51 data of code mixing in Cek Toko Sebelah Movie. Code mixing type of insertion and alternation are only found in the movie. In this study, Insertion type of code mixing turns out to be the most frequently used by 32 data or 63%, followed by alternation with 19 data or 37% and no case of congruent
lexicalization. The frequency and percentage of findings for each type of code mixing can be seen in the following table.

Table 4.1 Frequency and Percentage of Code Mixing in Cek Toko Sebelah Movie

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Code Mixing</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insertion</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternation</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congruent Lexicalization</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>51</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data and analysis of code-mixing insertion are as follows.

Table 4.2 One Constituent Insertion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Dialogue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kamu <em>interview</em> kok 24 Desember?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pa ini, <em>unfortunately</em> kayanya yang <em>dinner</em> hari kamis Erwin ga bisa ikut deh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kalau sukses <em>interview</em>nya, nanti Erwin ngantor di sana Pa, di Singapore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In data (1), the word *interview* is inserted in form of verb, uttered by Koh Afuk by phone to his son, Erwin. The word *interview* has meaning ‘wawancara’ in Indonesian. The word *interview* is usual word in daily life in variety of contexts such as employment, research, journalism or other situations. Usually, interview is a conversation where questions are asked and answers are given. In this movie, the conversation is uttered by Koh Afuk as the father of Yohan and Erwin also the owner of Jaya Baru Grocery Store. Yohan and Erwin are the main characters in this movie. In this scene, Koh Afuk was phoned by Erwin, he said that he will have *interview* in 24 December. In data (2), the words inserted are *unfortunately* and *dinner*. This dialogue is uttered by Erwin, the main character of Cek Toko Sebelah movie to Koh Afuk by phone. The word *unfortunately* is inserted in form of adverb, while the word *dinner* is inserted in form of noun. In Indonesian, the word *unfortunately* has meaning ‘sayangnya’, while the word *dinner* has meaning ‘makan malam’. In this scene, Erwin told his father that he can’t fulfill his promise for having dinner together. The last, in data (3) morphological integration type of insertion is the word *interview*nya, uttered by Erwin to Koh Afuk by phone. Since the conversation is by phone, the setting takes place in office and home. In the conversation, the English word *interview* in form of noun gets Indonesian suffix -nya becomes *intervienya*. It means ‘the interview’ in English. The word *interview* is usual word in daily life in variety of contexts such as employment, research, journalism or other situations. Usually, interview is a conversation where questions are asked and
answers are given. In Indonesia, the word interview is translated as ‘wawancara’, but the usage of term interview is more popular. In this scene, Erwin told Koh Afuk that if the interview is successful, he will work in Singapore.

Data and analysis of code-mixing alternation are as follows.

Table 4.5 Alternation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Dialogue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Udah, kamu pesen dulu, lunch is almost over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>It’s all good, Buk. Saya siap berangkat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ah, I can try, pengennya yang kaya gimana?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In data (1), the alternation is marked with utterance lunch is almost over uttered by Natalie to Erwin. In this alternation, Natalie uttered English clause lunch is almost over after Indonesian clause Udah, kamu pesen dulu. In data (2), the alternation is also marked with utterance it’s all good uttered by Erwin to Bu Sonya. Erwin uttered English clause it’s all good followed by Indonesian title to Bu Sonya, which is Buk. In data (3) the alternation is marked with utterance I did, didn’t you hear me uttered by Erwin to Natalie. This utterance is categorized as doubling alternation, because the clause I did, didn’t you hear me explains the Indonesian clause aku udah bilang kan, aku minta waktu dulu buat mikir-mikir. Thus, what the character means is he did told Natalie that he needed time to think.

4.1 Discussion

In Cek Toko Sebelah movie, the writer found 51 dialogues contain code mixing. The data of code mixing were analyzed based on Muysken’s (2000) theory that classifies code mixing into three types which are insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. However, after the data were analyzed, the finding showed that only code-mixing type of insertion and alternation were applicable. There is no data of congruent lexicalization is found.

Based on the result from 51 data of dialogues that contain code mixing analyzed, there are 32 data (63%) is categorized as insertion and are 19 data (37%) is categorized as alternation. This study shows that insertion is the most frequently used in Cek Toko Sebelah movie with 32 data. The result of the study is similar to Aziz, Achmad & Fadlun (2019) reveal that insertion is dominant type of code mixing in Aplaus magazine.

The second frequently used type of code mixing found is alternation. The finding showed that 19 data (37%) are categorized as alternation. This study also congruent with Muljayati (2017, p. 60), alternation is the second frequently used type of code mixing by 203 speech (36.12%) in Just Alvin show at Metro TV. However, in her study code mixing type of congruent lexicalization found by 11 speech fragments (1.96%), while in this study there is no congruent lexicalization occurred. In brief, the findings of this study reveal that code mixing is used in Cek Toko Sebelah movie. Based on three types of code mixing by Muysken (2000), insertion is type of code mixing the most frequently used in Cek Toko Sebelah movie, followed by alternation. However, there is no congruent lexicalization type of code mixing occurred in Cek Toko Sebelah movie.
5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This study was conducted to investigate the types of code mixing that are used in *Cek Toko Sebelah* movie. The result of the study proved that there is code mixing occurred in *Cek Toko Sebelah* movie. From three types of code mixing proposed by Muysken (2000), there are only two types that occur, which are insertion and alternation. If we compare, the use of insertion is higher than alternation. However, code mixing type of congruent lexicalization is not occurred in *Cek Toko Sebelah* movie. From the data obtained, there are 51 utterances of Indonesian-English code mixing occurred. These data were classified based on three types of code mixing by Muysken’s (2000) theory i.e. insertion 32 data (63%), alternation 19 data (37%), and no data for congruent lexicalization.

It can be concluded that only two types of code mixing by Muysken were applicable in *Cek Toko Sebelah* movie, insertion and alternation. Insertion became the most frequently used type of code mixing followed by alternation and no congruent lexicalization appeared in dialogue of *Cek Toko Sebelah* movie.

6. REFERENCES


